PRICE OF SILVER-SOME CIRCULA-TION STATISTICS.

Editor of The Tribune. St: With many others I am earnestly endeavor-ing to get at the facts of the financial history and ing to get at the facts of the financial history and ing to get at the facts of the financial history and ing to get at the facts of the financial history and reduced for my infallible information. I read in the financial form of the fact of the facts of July 16 that our total currency now, includ-ing all kinds, is in round numbers \$1,500,000,000, and in all kinds, is in round numbers \$1,500,000,000, and the morning (the 17th inst.), that our present supply of miney is \$2,308,200,534, a per capita supply of \$34.32,

I should be grateful for a statement showing for a statement showing for a statement showing for a statement showing for a state of the various acts or laws governing the found of the various acts or laws governing the state of the state o

lersey City, July 17. apparent discrepancy as to the volume of gener in circulation comes from the fact that in ge issue of July 10 reference was made to the unt of money actually in circulation, outsee of the Treasury, as given in the Treasury statement for July 1, 1806. The reference of the issue of July 17 was to the total stock of money in the country on June 30, 1895, including ast in the Treasury. The following table, preand by the United States Treasury Department, will give the required figures for June 30 each of year mentioned:

lien in Treas-	ER	028	SS0 491,	K90 1,152,	895 1,269,
Coin in U. S.,	000'000'000	-25,000,000	191,363,881	1,152,471,638	1,360,710,630
Total money	\$142,102,477	722,868,461	1,205,029,197	2, 144, 226, 159	2,398,290,534
foney in Treasury	\$0,000,225	47,055,007	232, 546, 969	714,974,880	794,158,506
ioney in cir-	\$435,407,252	675,212,794	973,382,228	1,429,251,270	1,601,131,968
ioney in U. S., per capita	\$14 06	18 73	24 04	34 24	31 32
reulation per capita	\$13.85	17.56	19 41	SI	88

lished under the head, "What Free Coinage Means," a statement of the experience of this country and others with the double standard, in thich the provisions of the coinage laws were Mefly given. In more detail the facts as to these laws are as follows:

THE LAW OF 1792.

In 1792 Congress passed the first law under the Constitution relating to coinage. This law provided for the free coinage of all gold and silver brought to the Mint at the ratio of 15 to 1; it specified the name, weight and quality of each coin authorized, and the devices and legends to be stamped upon them, and, in Section 16, said: And he it further enacted. That all gold and sliver coins which have been struck at and issued from said mint shall be a isavful tender in all payments whatsever, those of full weight according to the respective values hereinbefore declared, and those of less than full weight at values proportional to their respective weights.

ional) silver coins were made of full weight, that tappeared from the circulation under the opercoins were left as before, and the proportion of pure metal in gold coins was reduced to 899,225-In 1837 the fineness of both gold and silver coins was placed at 900-thousandths. where it remains to-day. This was done by adding 2-tenths of a grain to the pure metal in an eagle, and reducing by 3½ grains the amount of

In 1853, when the country was struggling slong with only light-weight and mutilated foreign silver coins for use as small change-because the fractional silver, equally with the silter dollar, was then worth more as builton than s coin-an attempt was made to keep domestic fractional silver coins in circulation by making them token money only. Therefore their legal inder quality was taken away, for amounts of one \$5, and they were so reduced in weight that two half-dollars, or ten dimes, would not quite equal one dollar. This legislation failed of the desired effect, for still the subsidiary tolas were more valuable as bullion than as money, and none of them would remain in circulation. These acts of 1834, 1837 and 1853 in no way affected the status of the silver dollar, and are mentioned merely to keep the record of legislation clear, and because an occasional com-Plaint about the subsidiary coinage creeps into the general discussion.

THE LAW OF 1873.

The next general coinage law was that of 1873, about which so much has been said. It did not affect the gold coins, except to authorize a three-dollar piece (which, with the gold dollar, was dropped in 1890), and limit the alloy to copper-the alloy had been copper and silver before. Its purpose was a general revision of the coinage laws to secure uniformity. The silver dollar was not mentioned in this act. It was dropped from the list of authorized coins for the simple reason that it had not been actually in use since the foundation of the Government. Only about 8,000,000 of them had ever been coined, and Congress, from the experience of eighty years, saw the futility of trying to maintain a double standard. The country had been on a sold basis in fact, if not in law, for forty years, and Congress merely made the law conform to the fact. The legal-tender quality of the dollars already in existence was not taken away, for no

mention of the subject was made. The silver coins authorized by this act were the trade dollar, the half-dollar, quarter-dollar and dime-their legal-tender function was limited to 85 (afterward increased to \$10)—and provision. was made for the redemption of these coins (if not mutilated) in "lawful money" in sums or multiples of \$20. These coins are, of course, made from silver purchased in open market by the Government. The trade dollar was not intended for domestic use, and it only passed at builion value. It has been discontinued.

Soon after 1873 the silver mining industry began to "boom." The largest annual output of the sorio's sliver mines previous to 1870 had been 63,700,000 ounces, in 1869—less than the United States alone produce now-and the average market price that year was \$1.325 an ounce. By 1876 the annual output had climbed to 67,753,000 sunces, and the price, aided by the appearance of Germany's discarded silver money on the market as buillion, fell to \$1.156 an ounce. As the old coinage rate was \$1.2929 an ounce,

MORE ABOUT FREE COINAGE. owners of silver builion began to clamor for the GUIANA COLLECTING PROOF. reopening of the mint to their product. This was in the days of the greenback craze. flercest opposition was being manifested to the proposed resumption of specie payments. There was a widespread demand that the Government FUTILITY OF THE EFFORT TO KEEP UP THE should go on issuing worthless paper. Defeated in that the charge in that, the cheap-money advocates turned their attention to silver and secured, after a long struggle, and over the veto of President Hayes, the passage of the Bland act, as modified by the Senate and accepted by the House, as a compromise, in 1878.

THE LAW OF 1878. This act of 1878 did not open the mint to the free coinage of silver, but directed the Secretary of the Treasury "to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion, at the market price thereof, not less than 2,000,000 dollars' worth per month, nor more than 4.000,000 dollars' worth per month, and cause the same to be coined, as fast as so purchased, into such dollars." (The "such" in the sentence quoted refers to a previous description of the dollars, which were to be of 4121/2 grains of standard silver.) The law further provided that these "coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States, of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise stipulated in the contract." The seigniorage (the difference between the cost of the bullion and the nominal value of the coins made from it) under this act accrued to the Govern-

The Bland law remained in force until it was superseded by the so-called Sherman law of Under it 378,166,793 silver dollars were It worked just as its opponents had predicted. It failed to keep up the price of silver, and it so imperilled the credit of the Government in the effort to keep the silver dollars on a parity with gold that it had to be repealed. When it was enacted, in 1878, the world's annual output of silver had reached 73,476,000 ounces, and the average market price that year was \$1,152 an ounce. By 1859 the world's annual silver output had 'reached 120,213,000 ounces, and the price had fallen to \$0.9351 an ounce.

THE LAW OF 1890. But the silver men were not satisfied with this demonstration of the impossibility of keeping up the price of silver by legislation or of maintain ing the credit of the Government under the still greater difficulties of free coinage, and the repeal of the Bland bill was only secured by another compromise, based on a new, but, as it turned out, by no means brilliant idea. This was a scheme to purchase silver, but to issue notes against it and keep it in the Treasury in the form of bullion, as security for the notes, instead of the Treasury "to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,-000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month, at the market price thereof, not exceeding one dollar for 371.25 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment of such purchases of silver bullion Treasury notes of the United States," etc. The act also provided that these notes should "be redeemable on demand in coin," and should "be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract." Recognizing the danger to the country which had been threatened by the coinage of silver dollars under the Bland act, and desiring to allay any fear that the Government might let its sil ver and paper issues fall to a silver basis, Congress added this significant provision to the law

That upon demand of the holder of any of the Treasury notes herein provided for the Secretary of the Treasury shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, redeem such notes in gold or sliver coin, at his discretion, it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other, upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law.

In spite of all these careful efforts to maintain the price of silver and at the same time make the currency secure from any danger of depreciation ten dimes (or dismes, as the law called them), to a silver basis, the price continued to fall and two half-dollars contained exactly the same | credit to crumble. Inside of three years the counount of silver as one dollar. How both gold try was in the throes of a financial panic, which nd silver coins, including the subsidiary coins, was due in part to apprehensions regarding the ation of Gresham's law was explained on July Silver had dropped to \$0.78 an ounce, and the Ik also how the ratio was changed in 1834 to | mines were pouring it out in unheard of quanti-18 also how the ratio was changed in 18 to 1 (approximately) in order to attract gold ties, the total for 1893 being 166,092,000 ounces, back into circulation. The law of 1834 affected or nearly four times the output of 1870. The coined. The law of 1837 was designed merely ounces, against the world's output of 43,700,000 to secure uniformity in the percentage of pure counces in 1869. Meanwhile gold was going out Under the law of of the country to an alarming extent, and was 1792 gold coins contained 9162-3-thousandths also being hoarded here. European investors, pure gold, and the balance alloy; silver coins fearing that gold payments would be suspended contained 802 2-5-thousandths pure silver, and here, sent home our securities in large blocks the balance alloy. Under the law of 1834 silver | The purchasing clause of the law was repealed, on November 1, 1893, at a special session of Congress, called for the purpose. During the time the law was in operation the Government purchased 168,674,682 fine ounces of silver at a cost of \$155,931,002. Out of this amount over 36,000,000 silver dollars have been coined, and the Treasury still holds over 140,000,000 ounces of the bullion, now worth about 65 cents an ounce.

In repealing the acts of 1878 and 1890 Congress did not repeal the sections imparting a legal tender quality to silver dollars and the Treasury notes. The silver dollars now in the country number something over 430,000,000, but are chiefly represented in circulation by silver certificates or Treasury notes, as even the most ardent silver men refuse to be lumbered down with the cumbersome pieces of metal. The country's stock of gold money is placed by the official Treasury statement at about \$600,000,000.

AN UNKNOWN WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

SHE DRINKS CARBOLIC ACID IN THE STREET

AND DIES IN ROOSEVELT HOSPITAL. Pedestrians at Thirty-first-st. and Eighth-ave. about 8 a. m. yesterday were attracted by the actions of a young woman, on the northeast corner of the street, who was excitedly walking up and down the avenue. Suddenly she took a small flask from her pocket and drank the contents. William Hunt, of No. 24 Seventh-ave., ran over to grab the bottle, but was too late. With a scream the woman fell to the ground, and after writhing agony a few minutes became unconscious Policeman Mulane, of the West Thirty-seventh-st. Policeman Mulane, of the West Thirty-seventh-station, as soon as he heard of the affair summoned an ambulance from the Roosevelt Hospital. The surgeon found that the woman had taken carbolic acid. He could do nothing to relieve her and she died in a few hours after reaching the hospital. The dead woman was about twenty-two years old, weighing about 125 pounds, five feet six laches in height, rather good-looking, and had light comvious hair and eyes. She was clad in a bine-irt, gray shirt waist, white sailor jacket and hat, low cut shoes and black stockings.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH'S NEW STABLE. President Charles G. Wilson, of the Health Board, when seen by a reporter at his home, No. 158 West Eighty-seventh-st., last night, regarding the proposed new stable to be erested for the department in Seventeenth-st., east of Avenue C, said: "The structure will be erected under the provisions of a law passed by the last Legislature. It will prinlaw passed by the last Legislature. It will principally be used as an ambulance station. Our horses will be kept there, and also some cows upon which we shall operate to obtain vaccine. Besides the stable, there will be a laboratory for the preparation of the virus. President Wilson said he did not know how soon the building would be completed, because the contracts had not yet been made for its erection.

A SUCCESSFUL BENEFIT CONCERT. A concert organized for the benefit of Italian Typographical Union No. 261 was held last night in Chickering Hall. An excellent and carefully lected programme of vocal and instrumental music had been prepared. Instrumental selections were given by Professor G. Qu'ntano, Professor V. Ussano, Contessa Gilda Ruta and Mr. Chieda, while other contributors to the programme were Miss Grace Milton, Mme. Emma Sardah de Bassini, Payne Clarke, Chevalier Albert De Bassini and Payfie Clarke, Chevalier Albert De Bassini and Miss Jennie Dickerson. The concert was under the immediate patronage of Samuel B. Donnelly, president of Typographical Union No. 6, and Anthony E. Crocco, member of Typographical Union No. 261. The arrangements connected with the entertainment were carried out by a committee composed of G. Ruggio, G. Russo, D. Riso, V. Capasso, M. Adone, G. Franzo and O. Malavis.

RESULTS OF A SEARCH THROUGH THE DUTCH ARCHIVES.

EVIDENCE SAID TO HAVE BEEN FOUND THAT THE DUTCH CLAIMED JURISDICTION AT

THE MOUTH OF THE ORINOCO. Washington, July 23.-The last issue of "The Demerara Chronicle"-that of July 8, which has MR. VANDERBILT GROWING STRONGER just reached the Bureau of American Republics

For several weeks past the important inquiry, the nature of which was partially referred to in an article with regard to the relations that existed tween our Dutch predecessors in the colony and the aboriginal Indians, has been progressing in the Government buildings. The archives at the rear of Guiana public buildings are packed with a mass of documents that has been accumulating for centuries. Many of them are in the original Dutch and French, and these are being systematically overhauled and translated for the purpose of discovering whether or not they contain matter that may prove of value in strengthening the position British Government has maintained in regard to the boundary line existing between this colony and the adjacent republic.

The contents of many of these documents are, of course, relatively of little value, but we learn from conversation current among authorities evidently well informed that, so far as the search has proed up to the present time, it has been successful in unearthing several important points of evidence that appear to establish beyond all doubt that the Dutch colonists west at the Essequibo occupied territory and exercised jurisdiction to the mouth of the Orinoco. The nature of the evidence in this direction that has already been brought to light and value thereof may be judged from the fact that in one of the documents is the record of an order by the Dutch Court of Policy to erect a fort and station Dutch soldiers at their boundary on the Orinoque.

It appears that a military officer obtained audience from the Court of Policy to ask for provisic being made for troops which were expected to arrive daily. There was no accommodation for them in Stabrock, and he had orders to keep them on board the ship until proper provision was made for their reception. The Court of Policy decided that forts should be erected at Courabana, Ma-haica and, as stated, on the Dutch boundary "at the Oronouse."

haica and, as stated, on the Dutch boundary "at the Oronoque."

Other documents discovered show that the estimate of the cost and plan of the fort at Courabana were actually prepared, and it may reasonably be supposed that further search will furnish similar evidence with regard to the fort at Orinoco. An old record of the law courts has also been found, we understand, showing that the French, during their occupation of this colony, exercised jurisdiction over the country extending to the mouth of the Orinoco. The document in question relates to a case in which an Indian, who had murdered a white man in the Amacura district, was brought to justice by the French.

While the search has revealed other evidence of the occupation of and jurisdiction over the land in dispute by the Dutch, it has also directed attention to important documents relating to the boundary which are probably to be found in the archives of Holland. The progress of the inquiry may, therefore, be confidently expected to bring to light further documentary proof of the extent of the Dutch possession, as we have reason to believe the greater part of the records is still untouched.

TO ENFORCE SMALLPOX QUARANTINE.

Washington, July 23.-Secretary Herbert has ordered Captain Crowninshield, of the Maine, to coperate with the local authorities at Key West in enforcing the smallpox quarantine regulations to compliance with the request of Governor Mitchell, compliance with the request of Governor Although of Florida. The Maine will prevent the ingress or excess of all intected vessels until relieved by the Montgomery, which has been ordered to leave Tompkinsville. Stater, Island, within forty-eight hours for Key West.

RIVER AND HARBOR WORK.

Washington, July 33.-The annual report of the Mississippi River Commission, which reached the War Department to-day, shows that the progressive general survey of the river during the year covered 191 square miles, extending along seventytwo miles of the main river, in addition to a spe-cial low water survey below Vicksburg. 274 miles. The permanent gauges were all maintained, and several new ones established. Numerous charts were published, and corrections were entered on those distributed. Over large sections of the river those are now completed. The levee, dredging and other work of improvement has continued steadily during the year along the same lines that have been pursued for years past.

Colenel G. J. Lydecker's report to the War Department on the improvement of the Great Lakes ship canal between Duluth, Chicago and Buffalo shows that the Little Mud Lake section, the channel through the reef in St. Mary's River abreast of Lake Huron, the Gresse Point Channel, Lake St. Clair, and that through the bar at the mouth of the Detroit River were nearly completed as far as dredging was concerned. Both channels at the feet of Lake Huron will be completed in September, the list one having alrendy been opened to anyigation. were published, and corrections were entered on

NEWS OF THE ARMY.

Washington, July 23.—Lieutenant W. S. Hogg has been ordered to the office of Naval Intelligence. August t. Leaves of absence for three months have been granted to Lieutenant-Colonel William Elderkin, Assistant Commissary-General of Sub-sistence, and First Lieutenant Frederick V. Krug. 30th Infantry. Secretary Lamont has ordered two troops of the

2d Cavalry from Fort Wingate, New-Mexico, to 2d Cavalry from Fort Wingate, New-Mexico, to Fort Riley, Kansas, dispineing two of the 1st Cavalry at the inter post, which will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

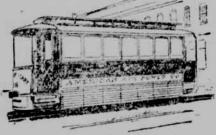
Tinder instructions from the War Department, General Huger has ordered the 21st Regiment of Infantry to proceed from Plattsburg Barracks, New-York, to Burlington, Vt., in time to take part, in the parade in that city, September 17, on the occasion of the annual reunition of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

Callet appointments to West Point are announced as follows: William C. Minnick, Bedford, Penn.; John E. Breth, alternate, Attoona, Penn.; Charles H. Ingalls, alternate, Brooklyn; Guy Kent, Coeyenne, Wyo.; Herbert J. Brees, alternate, Lorannie, Wyo.

ARRIVAL OF AN AIR-MOTOR CAR.

IF SATISFACTORY, OTHERS WILL FOLLOW FOR USE IN THIED-AVE.

be tried by the Thirl Avenue Rafiroad Company, arrived in this city yesterday morning. It was shipped a platform freightcar on the New-York Central Raliroad, last Tuesday, from the works of the American Air Power Company, at Rome, N. Y., where it was manufactured. The new car was taken from the freightear at One-hundred-and-twenty-



HARDIE AIR MOTOR CAR.

unth-st, and Hudson River, whence it was propelled by its own power about 1,000 feet to the station of the Forty-second-st., Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad, at One-hundred-and-twenty-ninthbetween Twelfth-ave, and the Boulevard. Its air tank was charged, just before the car was taken from the works, with compressed air to a pressure of 2,000 pounds to the square inch, and in the three days that elapsed from that time until yesterday, the loss of pressure was only twenty pounds, which is regarded as small. The car is twenty-eight feet long, its body being

twenty feet long, and the remaining eight feet being occupied by the two platforms. It has a senting apacity for twenty-eight passengers, and when its capacity for twenty-eight passengers, and when his compressed-air and hot-water tanks are charged it can run sixteen miles without recharging, and is capable of attaining a speed of fifteen miles an hour. The motorman controls the machinery with a little lever only six inches long, white the rate of speed is graduated by the use of valves, by which the pressure of the motive power on the engine cylinder, usually 120 pounds to the square inch, is regulated a movement of the lever one inch to the right lets off the brake and starts the car, while a movement one inch to the left puts on the brake and stops the car, and a further movement to the left starts the car, and a further movement to the left starts the car backward. These movements can be made so easily, and the car started, stopped or backed so quickly, that it is contended danger of accident is reduced to a minimum.

The new car was painted in Rome by painters sent from the shops of the Third Avenue Railroad Company. The upper and lower parts and the dashpany the upper and lower parts and the dashpany are white. Between the white top and boatom on the sides is a broad band of bright red, inscribed in large, gilt letters, "One-hundred-and-twenty-nith-st." On the white ground beneath this is the name, "American Air Power Company," in large brown letters. Each of the dashboards hard plain black letters. The wheels and the hotwater and compressed-air tanks, which are underneath the car, are concealed by a drop, or curtain, composed of rlats of wood. The new car is now becompressed-air and hot-water tanks are charged it

ing fitted with fenders, and will not be put in operation until the early part of next week.

The second car is expected to arrive in a few days, and, should the experiments prove successful, others will speedily follow. Cars of this kind have been running during the last two years in Rome, where they are said to have given complete satisfaction, both to the company by which they are operated and to the passengers. The American Alt Power Company asserts that its cars can be run more economically than any other kind now in use.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SITUATION.

PROBABLE RENEWAL OF THE REPUBLICAN-POPULIST ALLIANCE—THE DEMOCRATIC POWER WANING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 23.—A North Carolina sound-money Democratically a Tellung correspondent that

THE IMPROVEMENT CONTINUES.

EACH DAY-MR. DEPEW EXPECTED TO ARRIVE TO-DAY.

The improvement in Cornelius Vanderbilt's condition continues, and his physicians are now convinced that the crisis has been passed, and that their patient is out of danger. Yesterday marning announced by the attendant at the door that Mr. Vanderbilt had passed a good night, and had slept comfortably. The physicians later in the day said that Mr. Vanderbilt's speech was stronger. and that the paralysis was fast leaving his right arm and leg. His appetite is good, and his strength is increasing to such a degree that Dr. McLane thought the removal to Newport could be made soon, as planned.

Another peculiar person called at the Vanderblit house a little before noon with a demand to see Mr. Vanderbilt. He was told that he could not be admitted. The stranger became demonstrative, claring that he represented a woman in Suffolk-Vanderbilt in five days. Her method of treatment, he said, was mind reading. The watchman at the door realized that there was a screw loose somewhere and ordered the strange young man away. The caller wanted to send a note to Mr. Vanderblit, but the attendant refused to take any message. men went away then without creating a dis-The peculiar caller who demanded a diagram of Mr. Vanderbilt's room the night before be a cordial co-operation, was under the influence of liquor, the police said. "In the light of this rece

was under the influence of liquor, the police said yesterday. He was not arrested.

Much of the tan bark has been removed from Plith-ave and the Plaza in front of the house, but the sound of traffic does not disturb Mr. Vanderbill, the physicians said last night.

Added to the pleasurs of Mr. Vanderbilt over his continued improvement yesterday was the expectation of soon welcoming Chauncey M. Depew, who is due to arrive on the Lucania to-day. Mr. Depew set sail for New-York as soon as he was informed of the serious nature of the paralytic stroke received by Mr. Vanderbilt. When the patient experienced a decided change for the better a cable dispatch was sent to the address of Mr. Depew, informing him of the fact and telling him not to return. Mr. Depew, however, had started, and no other reply except a brief message that he was on the way here, being received, it is supposed in has not yet learned that Mr. Vanderbilt is out of danger.

official figures of the Weather Bureau for the day; At 8 a m, the thermometer registered 74 degrees; at 2:30 p. m., 76 degrees, which was the top notch reached, and at 8 p. m. it had dropped to 72 degrees. The humidity at 8 a.m. was 82, and it gradually dropped until only 83 was received at 8 p. m. This is a drop of thirty-seven from the highest humidity of the day previous. At 9:30 p. m. the breeze had died away to about ten miles an hour, but it was sufficient to keep the atmosphere cool. It was a glorious and thoroughly enjoyable day.

GUESTS AT THE LEADING HOTELS.

MARLBOROUGH.

METROPOLE

MURRAY HILL

NORMANDIE

ALHEMARDE.

R. Lovejoy & wife, Philodelphia.

L. Parker, Buston.
H. Funnsted, Jersey City.
B. Colladay, Philodelphia.
B. I. Guddard, Warwick
H. P. Ecker, Pittsburg.
H. P. Ecker, Pittsburg.

BARRETT.

Mrs. C. A. Potter, North
Adams, Mass.
Miss M. A. Potter, North
Adams, Mass.
Miss V. Pierre, North Adams, Mass.
Miss E. F. Wiggin, Boston,
Miss C. J. Wyman, Boston,
F. N. Lawrence, Bayside,
L. I.
C. F. Christensen & wife.

MARLIBOROFGH.

M. Graham, Cohoes, N. Y.
F. Patice, Peoris, Ill.

Onto.
Ont BARRETT T. Wilson & wife, New- I. K. Heli & wife, Albany.

York. W. Goldberg, Philadel-Townsend, Philadej. H. Sheridan, Great Barring-ton, Mass. T. W. Fitzmaurice, Water-BARTHOLDI.

Mrs. C. Regers, Hagerstown,
Md.

City. Fitamianrice, Water-bury, Conn.
E. S. fiallou, New-York

Mid. N. Finley, Hagarstown, State that Murrough, Providence C. E. Johnston, Kingston N. Y. desphia.
Sims & wife, Newark, W. Herbert, Philadelphia.
S. H. May, New York. BEGADWAY CENTRAL Colonel J. L. Lay, London, G. I. Buil, Ottawa, Ont. C. R. Front & family, Bos. C. L. Toomey, Nashua,

K. Frost & family, 1875.
Marshall & wife, St. R. W. Davis, Rochester, one.
L. Carrington & wife, R. H. Vork, Cleveland, Mrs. H. W. Wilkinson, ristol, Conn.

1) Bennett & wife, Philleiphia.

W. Jones & wife, Adams, W. M. Hudsen, Hartford,
W. M. Hudsen, Hartford,

E. Cotton & wife, Pulse Normander.

New-Redfard, Mars.
New-Redfard, Mars.
R. Hunton & wife, Atlanta,
R. Hunton & wife, St.
Mrs. & Paton, Sherbrook,

H. Welsh, Proctors, Green, Took, A. T. Murdock, Proctors, Ville, V. E. W. Murdock, Uxbridge, Mars. H. Moore, Eimira, H. Moore, Eimira, GRAND, E. S. Mayo, Richester, N. W. McLeud, San Francus, N. W. McLeud, San Francus, N. W. McLeud, San Francus, N. W. Ballou & family, Paris, Sanson & wife, New St. CLOUD, G. H. Turner & wife, Le

H. C. Alkins, St. Paul.

M. A. Johnson & wife, New
Haven.
G. Conklin. Glens Falls,
N. Y.
Mrs. D. Van Nostrand,
New-York.
G. W. Esterbrook & wife,
Kingston, N. Y.
J. W. Fineh & wife, Glens
Falls, N. Y.
GRAND UNION.
W. H. Gottsberger, New
York.
W. B. Thomas & wife, Paul
Mrs. C. B. Wood, Philadelphia.

W. B. Thomas & wife, Phil. Phia.

Louis.
L. Doughty, Atlantic O. M. Tift, Tifton, Ga. L. Doughty, Atlanta City, N. J. VENDOME. Watts & wife, Middlen-boro, Ky. House, Carrottian, IL. W. Merriam, Chicago, H. S. L. Solomon, Rochester, S. L. Solomon, Rochester, H. S. Hurritt & wife, New-burg, N. Y. Conn. R. Johnston, Boston.

R. Johnston, Boston.

E. P. Morris, New York, E. P. Morris, New York, E. T. Moran & wife, To-ronto. R. Johnston, Roston.

HOLLAND.

cheral J. T. Torrence.
Chicago.
A. Edwards. Portland.
Core.
Hingedorn. West Point.
Ga. Louis.

i. A. Everett, Cleveland.
c. W. Moore, Cleveland.
v. W. Green, Englewood,
N. J.
H. Hartley & wife, Boston.

WINISOR.

WINISOR.

General W. N. Seward, Auburn N. Y.
S. C. Reynolds, Tolelo,
A. W. Colton, Toledo,
C. C. Briggs, Pittsburg,
Dr. E. E. Beman, Cleve-

ton.

IMPERIALS

W. F. Retser, Philadelphia.
W. A. Hamilton, Terre
Haute, Ind.

Dr. E. E. Beman, Cleveland,
L. A. Beman, Cleveland,
W. A. Thrall & family, Chicago,
F. C. Boyleston, Jackson-CHAUTAUQUA NOTES.

Chautauqua, N. Y., July 22 (Special).-Three new

clubs were organized after the advent of Dr. and Mrs. B. T. Vincent, of Denver, to-day. The boys and girls met the doctor for an hour of Bible study and recreation, and the little children gathered in the kindergatten for a half hour of Bible story-telling and a good time with Mrs. Vincent. Later, the Woman's Club was noneal in the the control of the was noneal in the control of th and a good time with Mrs. Vincent. Later, the Woman's Club was opened in the hall, with Mrs. Vincent presiding. The topics for discussion for this year are grouped under two heads—education and Christian work. Dr. Eliza Mosher, of Michigan, made the address on "The Basis of Right Living." Dr. Amos P. Wilder continued his course of jectures with one on "Foreign Cities." Professor John Dewey concluded his lectures on "Imagination in Education." and Professor W. L. Bryan, of Indiana University, spoke on "The Educational Efficiency of the School." Professor W. D. McClintock gave a deligniful reading and interpretation of Browning's "Saul."

money Democrat tells a Tribune correspondent that the situation in his State is very complicated, but he thinks the complications are against his party owing to the position the Populist leaders have

assumed. He says: "Butler, who is a pretty shrewd fellow and he his partisans under thorough control, is bound to renew the alliance with the Republicans in State matters. I reason this way: A portion of the offices has been secured already through the co-operation. Another portion is yet in the hands the Democrats. Not to take the residue would call in question the wisdom of having captured those won at the last election. Offices are always in demand, and, no matter whether the Populists vote for or against Bryan in North Carolina, the Populists only if they unite with the Republicans on State and local affairs. It is true that it will be a little awkward for the Populists to oppose

their silver ailies in North Carolina while

all the fuss they make about being ignored by Democrats. "Another weighty consideration is the fact that if there is no fusion, the Democrats, if they carry the State, would repeal the election law, which was passed by the last Legislature composed of Republicans and Populists. This action wo a great part of what the two co-operating paraccomplished in 1894. No, it is safe to assume that, whatever Butler's folks do at St. Louis as regards North Carolina State politics, there will

Populists are used to inconsistencies and don't

enre a row of pins what people say about them for

'In the light of this recessary assumption, let us look at the figures of the last two elections, the National election of 1892 and the State election of 1894. In round numbers, Cleveland received in 1892 132,000 votes, Harrison, 100,000 and Weaver, 45,000. The combined Republican and Populist vote was 145,000, or 12,000 majority in the State. The Democrats were then, and have been since, a minority party. Not only so, but they seem to have been in a steadily decreasing minority, for in the election of 1894 for Justice of the State Supreme Court, Fairenced a decided change for the better a cable dispatch was sent to the address of Mr. Depew, informing him of the fact and telling him not to return. Mr. Depew, however, had started, and no other reply except a brief message that he was on the way here, being received, it is supposed he has not yet learned that Mr. Vanderbilt is out of danger.

RELIEF FROM HEAT AND HUMIDITY.

WEATHER CONDITIONS YESTERDAY WERE THOROUGHLY ENJOYABLE.

Relief came to the sweltering city yesterday in the form of a cool breeze, which be wisteadily from the horthwest throughout the day. It drove the heat before it and reduced the humidity. The general average velocity of the wind for the day was twenty-four miles an hour, and at 4 p. m. it rose to thirty-two miles an hour, and at 4 p. m. it rose to thirty-two miles an hour, which a sailor would consider a decidedly good breeze. Here are the official figures of the Weather Bureau for the day: At 8 a m. the thermometer registered 74 degrees; at 2:39 p. m. 76 degrees, which was the top notch reached, and at 8 p. m. it mad dropped to 72 degrees. The humidity at 8 a, m. was 82, and it gradually dropped unit only 83 was received at 8 p. m. This is a drop of thirty-seven from the highest humidity of the day previous At 9:30 p. m. 76 degrees which was the top notch reached, and at 8 p. m. it mad dropped to 72 degrees. The humidity at 8 a, m. was 82, and it gradually dropped unit only 83 was received at 8 p. m. This is a drop of thirty-seven from the highest humidity of the day previous At 9:30 p. m. 76 degrees which was 82 and it gradually dropped unit only 83 was received at 8 p. m. This is a drop of thirty-seven from the highest humidity of the day previous At 9:30 p. m. 76 degrees which was 82 and it gradually dropped unit only 83 was received at 8 p. m. This is a drop of thirty-seven from the highest humidity of the day previous At 9:30 p. m. 76 degrees which was 9:30 p. m. 76 degrees which was 10 p. m. This is a drop of thirty-seven from the highest humidity of the day previous At 9: cloth, Republican, supported by the Populists,

so if it were for the party's advantage. There is a pretty general belief that he has written a letter offering to withdraw.

Apropos of this intelligent Democrat's statement, which throws some light on the subject he treats, is the following: A prominent Republican from North Carolina received a letter yesterday from a prominent North Carolina Republican at present in the State. In that letter, it is said, in the way of giving infromation from the inside, that the former arms of fusion or co-operation between the Republicans and Populiets would be the basis of co-operation this year. This means, of course, that there will be a co-operation between the parties, and that it will be on the lines of 1894. In other words, the Republicans and Populists will unlie in State and legislative and county tickets to preserve what was secured two years ago, and to complete the political conquest of that period.

TRACING THE CRIME TO BRAM.

INVESTIGATION OF THE TRIPLE MURDER ON THE HERBERT FULLER.

Halifax, July 22.-No new theories have developed with regard to the triple tragedy on the barkentine Herbert Fuller. The police are apparently satisfied that the mate, Thomas Bram, is the perpetrator, and believe that they will have little difficulty in fastening the crime on him.

Mr. Ingraham, the United States Consul-General, held a private inquiry of his own this morning. He locked himself in his office with the passenger Monek, and, it is understood, transcribed the sworn stories told by them tallied with their previous statements. After Brown had described the killing of the captain, which he said he saw, he was asked why he did not give the alarm immediately. He replied that he was too frightened to make an alarm, as he did not know who might be concerned in the affair. At the station-house this morning Brown said that had the mate come up out of the cabin with the weapon in his hand he would have jumped overboard. It is now supposed that after killing the captain the murderer tried the door of the passenger's cabin, intending to kill Monck, but, finding the door locked, went to Mrs. Nash's room and butchered her as she slept. stories told by them tallied with their previous

dered Captain Nash, his wife and the second mate of the barkentine Herbert Fuller, is well remembered by numbers of people along the water-front. Mrs. A. Paton. Sherbrook.

GILSET.

Mitchell & wife. BosMitchell & wife. BosTurner. Baltimore.
Snedeker, Connecticut
Welsh, Philadelphia.
Welsh, Waterbury.
Welsh, Wate months later, when bound for San Domingo. On a previous trip she had picked up the crew of a Portand bark. In the fall of 1889 Bram bought the 133-ton schooner China, which was wrecked off the north coast of South America. For several years Bram was captain of the Mystic, a steam barge of the Manhattan Lighterage and Transportation Company.

Company.

Those who were acquainted with Bram say that Company.

Those who were acquainted with Bram say that they knew nothing against the man, except that he was inclined to be suilen at times. Instead of being a Nova Scotian, Bram is said to be a halfbreed West Indian negro. He was well known about the Morgan Line pier, and Captain Higgins, of the steamship El Sud, said yesterday that he was a good man when sober, but when drinking was inclined to be mean and dil-tempered.

Bram is described as about thirty-five years old, five feet eight inches high and well "set up." He was married and had three children. It was said that he had described his family on several occasions. The alleged murderer was also a great talker and inclined to be something of a braggart. His employers always thought well of the man.

After a long examination in Jefferson Market
P. D. Stan, New-York.
M. H. Gifson, East Ryegate, Vt.
C. L. Gould, Chicago.
J. Stapleton, Philadelphia.
P. C. Waterman, Risston.
C. Maries & wife, Brooklyn.
HOFFMAN.
A. L. Lehman & wife, St.
A. Whiting & wife, Burlington, Vt.
C. W. Tilly Tilly A.
C. W. Tilly Tilly A.
C. W. that was corrupting the morals of the community. Acting Inspector Harley, who made the arrests on Wednesday, was the first witness for the prosecution. Roundsman Russell also testified against the prisoners. Miss Booth was the first witness in her own behalf. She denied that her costume was her own behalf, she deficit that her costume was at all improper, and said her pose was a reproduction of the picture called "The Artist's Dream," T. W. Hamilton, the manager, and Robert Fraser, the stage manager, also testified for the defence, after which Mr. Meyer moved to dismiss the case, but Magistrate Deuel said he felt it his duty to hold the prisoners for trial in special Sessions. He deferred giving his decision until this morning, however, is griler that the prisoners might have an opportunity to offer ball.

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